The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Further Debate on the Funding Bill in the Senate.

The Tariff Bill Called up in the House.

Speech of Brooks, of New York, Against the Measure.

Bill for Leasing the Alaska Fisheries.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CADETSHIPS.

The project of making competitive examination the basis of admission to the schools at West Point and Annapolis, was presented before the House Military Committee to-day by Professor B. G. Northrup, of New Haven.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed on a bill relative to the Alaska fur seal fisheries. It provides that 100,000 seals may be killed yearly for the next twenty years, unless the Secretary of Treasury restricts the number.

REPLY TO A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

The Secretary of the Navy, to-day, sent a reply to Fernando Wood's resolution asking why certain Spanish frigates are allowed to enter our docks for repairs.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The vote in the House to-day on taking up the Tariff bill, was of no special significance.

ELECTION CASE.

THE CASE OF MUNGEN.

THE OTHER CASES.

PRICE OF GAS.

THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

THE TOBACCO MEN.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR FEBRUARY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts the last week, $4,879,767.

ELECTION CASE.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT CONNECTICUT.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

NAVAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

GENERAL SALOMON TO BE CONFIRMED.

THE GARFIELD SALES.

NO MORE LAND GRANTS.

A SUCCESSOR TO SUCCEED DEWEESE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

THE FUNDING BILL.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

THE FUNDING BILL AGAIN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

CUBAN TELEGRAPHS.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD BILL.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE TARIFF BILL.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

RAILROAD BILL.

THE BAKER INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Increasing Opposition to the Infallibility Dogma.

The English Cabinet Divided on the Question of Repressing Irish Disturbances.

The British Army Budget.

Both Parties in Cuba Hoist the Black Flag.

An Additional Naval Force Desired by British and American Consuls.

Great Britain.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

LONDON, March 3.—Commodore Edwards, who surveyed the route across the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal, in 1854, writes to the *Standard* expressing a belief in its perfect feasibility.

MASONIC.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW FRIGATE.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

IN PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH DISTURBANCES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL SICK.

Rev. Newman Hall is dangerously ill.

THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

SALE OF BOOKS FORBIDDEN.

Italy.

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL.

OPPOSITION TO THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA.

Russia.

THE FUGITIVE IN SWITZERLAND.

THE LATE MR. BURLINGAME AND THE CZAR.

France.

PRINCE BONAPARTE SUMMONED.

SPECIE.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 13,000,000 francs.

DELAY ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ACTION OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN PARIS IN RELATION TO THE DEATH OF ANSON BURLINGAME.

South America.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS IN VENEZUELA.

West Indies.

THE BLACK FLAG IN CUBA.

THE CUBAN VOLUNTEER LEGION.

RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

PROPOSED ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

MONEY, BONDS, AND STOCKS.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

ANNEXATION.

BUSINESS IN PARIS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTIONS.

CLAIM AGAINST THE ENGLISH LAIRDS.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

IMMIGRATION.

THE MISSING STEAMERS.

DISEASE ON THE DECLINE.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

THE CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

DROWNING CASES.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS FAVOR CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

BLOOMINGTON.

Meeting of Horticulturists to Discuss Matters Relative to the Management of the Industrial University.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 3.

Obituary.

A Heavy Tax Imposed on the New York Central Railroad Company.

SPRINGFIELD.

Convention Proceedings Yesterday.

The Railroad Subscription Question up Again.

Report of the Judiciary Committee Considered.

Petition from Members of the Chicago Bar.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3.

THE COOK COUNTY COURTS.

RESIGNED.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE DEAD HEAD QUESTION AGAIN.

THE LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE.

THE RAILROAD BOND SECTION.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

CIRCULAR TO COUNTY COLLECTORS.

THE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PERSONAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 LAKE-ST., Are daily receiving NEW PAISLEY SHAWLS, NEW SPRING JACKETS, NEW BLACK SILKS, NEW Marine Blue Cloth, FOR Ladies' Jackets and Suits. These Goods were bought on the basis of the recent great decline in gold, and will be sold cheap. A. G. D. & Co. will remove to their spacious New Store, 110 and 112 STATE-ST., On or about March 15th.

HATS AND CAPS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND HATTERS. We are now manufacturing the Spring Style of SILK DRESS HATS, and can furnish our WIDELY-KNOWN and UNRIVALLED HATS by the dozen or half dozen, at lowest New York prices. J. A. SMITH & CO., 98 State-st.

HATS. *Spring Styles for Gentlemen just received.* BISHOP & BARNES, *Fashionable Hatters,* 115 LAKE-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION. MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO March 3, 1870. R. B. MASON, Mayor.

To Country Merchants AND PRODUCE DEALERS. DAVISSON & CO.

NOTICE. No one but my sons are authorized to collect money for me without a written order. March 3, 1870. N. D. HUNTER.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

To Shippers of Produce, Provisions, &c. H. C. DEMING, Agent, 141 South Water-st., Chicago.

Mills, Cook & Wilde, 381 Lumber-st., Chicago.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY. J. G. GINDELE, Clerk.

STONEWARE.

R. ABBEY & CO., 129 & 131 NORTH WATER-ST., corner LaSalle, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Ohio Stoneware, Glassware, BROWN AND YELLOW WARE, FRUIT JARS, &c. Also, Sole Agents in Chicago for PEORIA MILK PANS. All orders will receive prompt attention.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 168 Washington-st., Chicago, AND 129 Broad-st., New York.

CHARLES HIGLEY & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 334 Washington st., NEW YORK.

REWARD.

$150.00 REWARD!! STOLEN From the subscriber, in Chicago, March 1, 1870, BRIGHT BAY HORSE. L. HODGES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. GEO. A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.

Masonic. ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic. A special convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

COOK, COBURN & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS. Office, 7 Dearborn-st.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Facts for the People. TEAS & COFFEES Retailed at Prices Before the War. THE GREAT EAST INDIA TEA CO., 116 Clark-st., WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, MARCH 5, 1,000 Chests Green Tea, 1,500 Chests Black Tea, 500 Chests Japan Tea. Best Green Teas Imported, $1.50 per lb.; old price, $2.00. Best Black Teas Imported, $1.25 per lb.; old price, $1.75. Best Japan Teas Imported, $1.25 per lb.; old price, $1.75. Good Rio Coffee, 22c.; O. G. Java Coffee, 35c. Smith & Nixon Block, 116 Clark-st.

BANK LOCKS.

SARGENT TO HALL. MR. JOSEPH L. HALL: JAMES SARGENT. Chicago, March 4, 1870.

SHIRTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SHIRTS. WILSON BROS., 124 and 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 79 West Fourth st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati and Union Building, Troy, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPIELHAGEN'S NOVELS. I. Problematic Characters. II. Through Night to Light. 12mo. Cloth. Each $2.00. S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

THE STORY OF THE BLONDES; OR, A Tale of the Times. Illustrated with Cuts—Scene, Wabash-av., &c.

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CHAMBER COMMERCE STOCK WANTED. 50 OR 100 SHARES. Apply to FIELD, KING & CO., Corner of State and Washington-sts.

WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN OF ABILITY. Living Thoughts of Leading Thinkers.

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J. M. W. JONES, 108 and 110 Randolph-st., Keeps the largest and best assorted stock of STATIONERY AND Blank Books in the city. Randolph-st., bet. Dearborn and Clark.

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FOR SALE. Farm of 103 acres at Geneva, Wis. R. E. DAY, Room 7, Union Building, Chicago.

FLAXSEED FOR SALE. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES! IRISH, BULLEN & CO., 16 Lumber Exchange.

FLOUR.

DELIVERED AND WARRANTED. $5.00 Per Barrel. BALDWIN & STONE.

BEDDING.

FEATHERS, Of every grade, Wholesale and Retail. A. S. HOBAY, 133 Monroe-st.

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The Mutual Security Insurance Company, Marine Bank Building, northeast corner of Lake and LaSalle-sts. A STOCK COMPANY, ORGANIZED 1864.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. D. A. JONES, M. E. SMITH, MARK KIMBALL, D. M. BURNHAM, E. W. RAYMOND.

DIRECTORS.

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THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO., Successors to Chas. Tobey and F. Porter Thayer & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in FURNITURE, Bedding, Drapery, Mirrors, &c., 87, 89, and 91 State-st. Factory, 86 to 92 West Randolph-st. F. PORTER THAYER, Prest., CHARLES TOBEY, Vice Prest., FRANK B. TOBEY, Treas., CHARLES SHWENCK, Treas., CHAS. J. McALISTER, Supt.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., WHOLESALE HOSIERY, GLOVES, White Goods, Notions, &c., HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 62 & 62 Wabash-av. (CORNER RANDOLPH.)

Government Harnesses SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, Captured Rifles, Guns, &c., At Auction Prices, At Government Goods Depot.

RAILROADS.

"1870." FAR WEST FAST FREIGHT LINE VIA Union Pacific Railway. Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado Territories.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW MUSIC.

"My Ain Countree." BY S. A. EMERY. ROOT & CADY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Artists' Materials Of Every Description, at JEVNE & ALMINI'S, Nos. 152 and 154 Clark-st. Materials for Wax Flowers.

TO RENT.

RENTS. WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st., Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT. A LARGE PLANING MILL.

TO RENT. BISHOP & BARNES.

TO RENT.

STENCILS.

STENCILS. JOHN C. HILTON.

BLACKING.

$100 REWARD. MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING.

CIDER VINEGAR.

OIL PAINTINGS.

GREAT PICTURE SALE AT PHILADELPHIA. On the Evenings of March 10 and 11 will be sold (without limit) the entire collection of OIL PAINTINGS, BELONGING TO Messrs. BAILEY & CO., Jewellers, COMPRISING WORKS OF ACHENBACH, SALENTIN, CARL BECKER, HERZOG, VOLTZ, HILDEBRANDT, FLAMM, VAUTIER, GUSTAVE MULLER, HUBNER, HARTMANN, Etc., Etc. THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 Chestnut-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM New York, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool. CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, PALMYRA, RUSSIA, SIBERIA.

PROPOSALS.

500 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PROPOSALS FOR Subsistence Stores.

BANKING.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan. JAS. A. COWLES.

$3,000 to Loan For Three Years, on Improved City Property. WM. P. KIMBALL.

$250,000 To Loan.

The Tribune.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
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Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

THE GOLD BASIS.

The uncertainty and anxiety which the decline of gold is causing in all the operations of business shows how important it is that merchants, bankers, and business men generally should abandon the fictitious, fluctuating, and deceptive greenback standard, and as soon as possible take an inventory of their assets and obligations on a gold basis. Many, fortunately, have already done so. The confusion and doubt which overhang commercial affairs are due largely to a mental habit of regarding greenbacks as of unchangeable value and gold as fluctuating. Even after we have satisfied ourselves that, in the long run, gold is stationary and greenbacks fluctuating, yet if so many business men around us buy and sell according to the appearance and not the reality, believing that gold rises and falls and greenbacks are stationary, this delusion on their part answers some of the purposes of a fact, and in dealing with them it is the same as if the true were false and the false were true. Though it is true that gold is stationary, yet it is equally true that a large portion of the people cannot practically apply this fact in their business, and the shrewdest can only do so very imperfectly. We are like a man sailing in a balloon, who knows, by the rising or falling of the mercury in the thermometer, that the balloon is descending or ascending; but, if he trusted to his personal consciousness and observation, he would believe the balloon was stationary and the earth underneath him was receding or approaching. Especially would the apparent motion conceal the real one if the air around, beneath, and overhead were filled with balloons, all rising or falling at nearly the same rates.

Every account, every statement of a price, every bank-bill, check, and note, are now uncertain quantities. All bills change in value between the time they are made out and the time they are paid, if it is but half a day. A pair of shoes may rise or fall in value while a lady is trying them on. The greenback dollar with which you pay for a dinner gains or loses a cent or two while you are dining. No human mind can follow such fluctuations in detail; but the shrewdest can anticipate them generally with such accuracy as to make a profit out of them. Their degree and effect are different on different kinds of property, and it is all-important to understand, as far as possible, the nature of this difference, since trade and speculation now consist mainly in the cunning preying upon and plundering the simple, through their superiority in juggling with our irredeemable currency. The degree in which the rise and fall of gold changes the price of other commodities is somewhat as follows, beginning with those most affected:

1. Imports, or goods liable to importation.
2. Exports, or goods liable to exportation, including stocks and bonds.
3. Domestic products, in the order of their exchangeability or salableness.
4. Rents of buildings used for commercial and business purposes.
5. Rents of residence property.
6. Labor, wages, and salaries.
7. Real estate.

In proportion as the quotation price is promptly changed the change in actual values is avoided; the very object of the change in quotation price being to preserve actual gold values the same. To illustrate: The importers of New York, by keeping their accounts and prices on the gold basis, change their currency prices with every value of their goods. If a pair of French kid gloves, on the gold basis, is sixty cents, and gold is at 200, the importer sells them for $1.20 in currency, and immediately sells his currency for the gold, sixty cents. Here the apparent fluctuation in prices is great est, but the real change in values is least.

Fisk and Gould testified that their theory in trying to force up and keep up the price of gold was that it would increase our exports, and so increase the traffic over the Erie Road. They based this calculation evidently on the assumption that the farmers, in selling their crops, lag a long way behind the rise and fall of gold—in other words, regard currency as a standard of values, while the New York shippers, who would buy them, bid strictly on the gold basis. The effect would be that the farmers would sell their wheat at about the same price with gold at 150 as with gold at 125, while they would really be getting one-sixth less. In other words, if gold advanced 25 per cent, farmers would nevertheless sell their wheat promptly at an advance of [illegible] 10 per cent, though, in so doing, they are really selling it 10 to 15 per cent cheaper in gold than before any [illegible] whatever had occurred in gold or wheat.

At present we see the same principle operating during a fall. Gold has declined 5 per cent within two months, while corn is as high, and wheat two cents higher, in currency, than before this decline occurred. This would add, in the one case five cents, and in the other seven, to the gold price at which the two crops could be bought in New York for export. Of course, export has stopped—partly owing to this cause, and partly owing to a decline, in Liverpool, of ten cents per bushel on wheat during the same time, and of eight cents per bushel on corn. Here we have, therefore, our prices on articles ordinarily of export 10 to 15 per cent higher than in the markets to which they are exported. Exportation being stopped, the accumulated stock in store waits to see whether the demand for home consumption is sufficient to call for the surplus on hand at prevailing prices, or whether it must fall. While nearly all prices tend, in a disorderly and straggling way, to follow after the gold standard, they follow so slowly and irregularly that it is, in practice, nearly as unsafe to estimate values by the gold as by the greenback standard.

There is no use shivering and grinning any longer over the decline in gold. Nobody has any interest in longer maintaining a depreciated currency except gamblers, speculators, and non-producers. The efforts of all men, in public or private life, should be directed to extinguishing the present premium of 15 per cent, in the shortest possible time. We can never have a flexible currency until we have one based upon gold and at par with it. When that time comes we shall have, not only the product of our own mines available for purposes of currency, but the entire stock of the precious metals in the civilized world to draw from. In other words, we shall then have all the money we can pay for, whereas we can now have only a certain fixed and arbitrary quantity, however great our needs and our ability may be.

The New York *Tribune*, reviewing the New York Free Trade meeting, says:

"The leather interest is pressing Congress for a repeal of the 10 per cent duty now levied on imported hides,—a repeal which is urged on protective principles, for protective ends, and no other. The [illegible] on pig iron is no more palpably protective than this."

Here it is asserted by Mr. Greeley that the repeal of the entire duty on hides is as palpably a protective policy as the continuance of the duty on pig iron. Perhaps so. But this is making out a very bad case for the duty on pig iron. The duty on hides is protective to the stock-raiser. Its repeal is protective to the maker of leather. Now, on what principle does H. G. turn his back on the stock-raiser, in favor of the tanner, and affirm that a duty in favor of the stock-raiser is a non-protective policy, and that free trade in hides for the leather-maker is a protective policy? If he proceeds on the ground recently propounded by him in his abandonment of the Protectionists on the question of free coal, viz., that coal and leather are the raw materials of many industries, and the "finished product" of only one, [illegible] is pig iron. [illegible] abandon the principle [illegible] on hides be repealed [illegible] so they not [illegible] that the duties [illegible], which is the raw material of everything made of iron and steel, be also repealed? How is it a protective policy to have free trade in "pig leather," and high duties on pig iron?

RAILROAD AID DEBTS.

The State Convention, by a vote of 46 to 16, has voted into the constitution an implied authority to counties, cities, and towns to take stock in, and donate money and other property in aid of, railroad companies, and other corporations, with the consent of two-thirds of the voters of the county, town, or municipality to be affected. This seems to be an affirmance of the right of the majority, provided it be two-thirds, to hand over the property of the minority without their consent to private corporations. The corporation may be a railroad, or a cotton factory, or a bank, or an insurance company, or an association for supplying the Hottentots with pocket-handkerchiefs. It appears to have been adopted by the votes of those members who have opposed the "railroad aid debts," so-called. We judge that they voted for this clause as the best thing attainable, and not because they believe that any majority, however large, can lawfully confiscate private property. Nevertheless, if the clause, as adopted, carries with it the implication that a two-thirds majority can tax the whole people for the benefit of a private corporation, it goes farther than the present constitution goes. The time is not far distant when the highest tribunals in the land will repudiate and utterly expunge the delusion that private property can be taxed for any other than a public and corporate purpose, unless the Constitution of the State expressly sanctions and authorizes such taxation. Hence, it may well be doubted whether it is wise to engraft this principle upon the constitution, even in the modified form in which it is now presented.

The Quincy *Whig* endeavors to defend the law of 1869 and the principle upon which it is founded in this wise:

"Instead of being, as is asserted, a declaration that A, B, and C should have the power to tax the property of E and F for the benefit of G (about as unpractical [illegible]), it is a declaration that a community has assumed, or will assume, an expenditure for its own and the common benefit; if localities will incur, or have incurred, liabilities whose influence spread abroad and blend with the general current of public advantage, the State, recognizing that every such enterprise is an addition to its aggregate prosperity, will extend to such community that proportionate aid which general equity would appear to demand."

The act of 1869 assumes that it is lawful for a majority of the voters of a town, county, or city to create a debt, and mortgage the property of the whole community, *not for any public purpose*, but to aid a private corporation to build a railroad, to be used for the private gain and profit of the shareholders in such railway company. The act, therefore, rests upon the assertion of the right of A, B, C, and D to mortgage the property of E and F for the benefit of G; and that proposition, we repeat, is a flagrant violation of law and justice. But the legislation of 1869 goes much further. If it merely authorized counties to create debts for which the property of its own people were to be taxed, however wrong the principle might be, the matter would be simply a question between that county and its creditors. The act permits the voters of Adams County to create a debt, and virtually pledges the revenues to be collected by taxation upon the whole property of the State to pay it. Where does the Legislature get the power to authorize the voters of one county to tax the people of another county? Yet that is the practical working of the law. It directs that, when a county creates a railroad debt, the property of that county shall thereafter be exempt from State taxation beyond a specified sum. All revenue upon an assessment exceeding that of 1868, instead of going to the Treasury, has to be applied to these railroad debts, and the deficiency has to be supplied by an increase of the tax upon the property of other counties owing no such railroad debts.

The Quincy *Whig* argues that a railroad in Adams County is not only a benefit to that county, but to the whole State. So is a flour mill, or a saw mill, or a woollen factory, or an iron foundry, or a dry goods store, or a blacksmith shop; but does it follow that the private property of the people of that county and of the whole State can be taxed to establish or maintain either of those private enterprises? Even supposing that a majority of the voters of a locality can mortgage the minority, can they vote taxes upon the property of persons [illegible] the State should give "proportionate aid" to each county. To do this with any justice there should be divided among the several counties an amount of State revenue proportioned to the respective tax lists; or the assessment of 1868 should be made the standard of taxation for all counties alike, and the taxes upon all increase of value over 1868 should be remitted. This would be the "proportionate aid" idea equitably carried out; but how would that benefit Quincy? "Proportionate aid" is not what is sought; the end which is sought is to steal the money of the State and apply it to endow what Colonel Dement styles "pocket corporations," which, without either money or credit of their own, promise to build railroads all over the State. The end of [illegible] scheme is no longer disguised. It is publicly avowed that the railroad [illegible] subscriptions shall increase and multiply until the people of the indebted counties shall be numerous enough to demand that the State shall assume the whole debt. Illinois will then fall back into the slough of 1838. Capital will flee away from the excessive taxation which will ensue, and people will migrate to other communities, where they will not be mere tenants of non-resident bondholders.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

We published yesterday a series of resolutions adopted by the students of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign. They oppose the proposed convention at Bloomington of those who are unfriendly to the present management of the university, and affirm that the statements of our correspondent "Rural," in a recent letter upon agricultural education, are without foundation and give a false impression of the university. We have published the letters of "Rural" upon this subject, as well as those of a gentleman who is on the spot, and, as a Trustee, participates in the management and is well acquainted with the affairs of the university. But we have always expressed the opinion, editorially, that his conception of the mode in which the university should be conducted is unsound, and that an attempt to realize it in practice would be illegal. He believes, and we do not, that the university ought to be, and can be, a technical school for graduating skilled mechanics and practical farmers. He seems to hold, and we certainly deny, that any school can make boys or men farmers, or mechanics of any kind. Nothing but practical life, hard work, the incentives of gain, and experience of the particular needs of the place and kind of business at which he is working, can make a man a good or even indifferent farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, miller, merchant, editor, or banker. A good farmer is simply one who knows how to make money at farming. It is a life-work for men, not a morning lesson for boys. But there are certain branches of science which any boy, who is likely to become a farmer or mechanic, needs to learn, and there are some arts and practical operations connected with farming which can, in addition to the sciences, be taught at a school with a proper farm and workshop attached. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, some scientific knowledge of soils and manures, (so far as anything scientific is to be known about them,) practical botany, chemistry, and the physiology of vegetable and animal life, are among the sciences which have a direct bearing on agriculture. In addition to this, lectures on the breeds, points, diseases, and relative utilities of farming animals; on the processes of the dairy and the making of butter and cheese, fruit-growing, horticulture and floriculture, grafting and budding, agricultural implements, drainage, fodder, plowing, bees, wine-making, and sugar-making, may all be added with great advantage if men can be found who both understand these things and who can and will lecture on them. Earnest efforts have been made by the present management to secure something in this form, and with considerable success. This is the nearest approach possible to agricultural education in a school.

But the language of the act under which the university is endowed, requires that, "without excluding the classics, and including military tactics, there shall be taught such branches of science as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." After [illegible], therefore, the thing to be taught is science, and neither farming nor building is a science, while chemistry and mathematics are sciences which stand nearest related to those occupations. The course of the Trustees of the university is therefore plain, under the law. They cannot exclude classical studies—*i. e.*, they must make provision to teach Latin and Greek to such students as desire to learn them. They must teach military tactics, and the sciences related to agriculture and to the mechanic arts, to all their students. After perusing, in the last report of the university, the lectures delivered on various topics connected with the art and business of farming itself, we believe the management have faithfully endeavored to comply with the law.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

The English papers containing the reported testimony in this remarkable case are now reaching us daily. The verdict was already been announced by cable despatch. The case is a remarkable one in every respect. Sir Charles Mordaunt is the tenth Baronet in a line which extends back to the days of Elizabeth. He is 33 years of age, and has been in Parliament since 1859. Lady Mordaunt is the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, a Scotch nobleman; was married in 1866, when she was 19 years of age, and is ranked as one of the most beautiful women in England. In February, 1868, she was prematurely confined at their country residence; it having been previously arranged that that event should take place in London, where Dr. Priestly had been engaged for the occasion. Her husband was with her at the time, and she was attended by a local physician. She took a strong aversion to her child from the first, and when, soon after, it was discovered that the child was afflicted with disease, she hated it. Presently she began, first to the nurse and then to her husband, to accuse herself of improprieties with Viscount Cole, Sir T. Johnstone, and the Prince of Wales. She asserted that Lord Cole was the father of the child, and that the disease with which it was afflicted had been contracted from Sir T. Johnstone. The husband rejected these communications for several weeks. He then examined her writing-desk and travelling-bag, and found letters from all these persons to his wife. He made inquiries, and finally reached the conclusion that what she had told him was true. He separated from her, and commenced suit for divorce, and the papers were served upon Lady Mordaunt in April. When the case was called in court her friends interposed the plea of insanity, alleging that she was insane at the time the suit was brought, and continued to be so, and therefore could not be required to defend. The Court thereupon appointed her father guardian *ad litem*, and made a special issue before a jury to try the question of her sanity. That was the issue, and the only one, before the jury in the present case, and the verdict was that she was afflicted with puerperal mania soon after her confinement, and is so still.

The allegation on the part of the husband was that insanity was simulated; that, after having confessed her crime in a moment of penitence, she had craftily planned the part of a maniac, to avoid the consequences. To sustain these theories both sides offered much testimony. The local physician, as well as the nurse, and the clergyman and his wife, all repudiated the idea of insanity, and all treated her as the adulteress she had confessed herself to be, and the censoriousness of the rector and his wife appears, in the light of other testimony, very harsh. All other persons, including a half dozen attendants and a score of eminent doctors, testified not only to insanity, but to such a wreck of mental faculties as to reduce her to the condition of idiocy.

Whether Lady Mordaunt was guilty of any of the crimes of which she accused herself or not, there can hardly be any question of her insanity, dating from near the time of her confinement, and continuing to grow worse to the present time. Upon this point the testimony is overwhelming. Consequently, until she recovers her reason, which is not considered at all probable, the application for divorce, upon the charge of adultery, must fall. The lady, before marriage, was a great belle, whose company was sought after by many; those now accused of improper intimacy with her, including the Prince of Wales, were among [illegible] tinued reception of the visits of the Prince he ordered her to put an end to them; but that, while he knew, personally, of no subsequent visits of His Royal Highness, he heard that they were kept up. This the Prince of Wales flatly denied.

We have received a copy of the inaugural address of Governor Walker, of Virginia, in which he gives the following admirable statement of his political principles and position:

"Always a firm and consistent Unionist, I expect to live and die one. Beyond this the chief points of my political faith are, the maintenance of the public faith, State and national, unimpaired; honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs; equalization and reduction of taxation, and taxation to the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement, and elevation of labor; and, until fully, finally, and permanently accomplished, universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. These are fundamental principles in my political creed; and it matters not what you may call them, whether Republican, Democratic, or Liberal, so far as applicable, they will be faithfully adhered to in my administration of the affairs of the State. Those who agree with them will naturally sustain and uphold the administration, while those who disagree with them may oppose it."

He strongly recommends progressive measures for the general diffusion of education, the development of the resources of the State, and the restoration of mutual confidence and co-operation among its people.

The Toronto *Globe* intimates that the people of Canada are willing to undertake the enlargement of the Welland Canal to the capacity of ship navigation, as a part of a future reciprocity treaty, or to meet the wishes of the people of any section of the United States in a spirit of fairness and generosity. It says also that, since the old treaty was repealed, not only has a direct trade with Europe sprung up, which was formerly carried on through the port of New York, but that over $15,000,000 of United States produce annually goes to Canadian ports for shipment to Europe.

The Alton *Telegraph* announces that General John A. Logan will not be a candidate for re-election as Congressman-at-Large. It, therefore, nominates Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelby County, for the position. Mr. Moulton, it will be remembered, resigned the place in 1866 in General Logan's favor, although he was entitled by precedent and custom to a renomination.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At a public sale of farm property in Tazewell County, recently, over $3,000 worth of property was sold, and although a liberal discount was offered for ready money, less than $25 in cash was obtained.

A vein of coal six and a half feet thick, said by good judges to be superior to that at Brazil, Indiana, for smelting purposes, has recently been discovered at Staunton, Macoupin County, Illinois.

IOWA.

The ladies of the Universalist Church at Clinton, have hit on a new dodge for raising funds. They have a "love-making and mate-choosing meeting," at twenty-five cents per head.

INDIANA.

The Rev. N. L. Brakeman, of Lafayette, has been engaged in meetings every day and night, except Sundays, for over eight weeks.

A minstrel troupe organized in Indianapolis on Monday, played Tuesday night, "busted" Wednesday morning, and Thursday afternoon the leader went to sawing wood at four shillings a cord.

The Laporte (Ind.) *Journal* says: "We are informed by a farmer on the Wea that the prospects for a good crop of wheat are exceedingly slim. The successive freezing and thawing has almost entirely destroyed the roots. With an early and warm spring it may, however, recuperate and turn out better than is now expected."

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says: "A teacher at Arcola, having occasion to discipline an unruly boy on Thursday last, was attacked by the boy's father, as she was returning from school, who beat and kicked her in the most brutal and shocking manner, finally leaving her in an almost insensible condition."

WISCONSIN.

The Whitewater *Register* says: "We were shown a few days since, by Mr. George Dewing, of this village, a (small) mess of new potatoes. What's the use of going South, if you can have new potatoes in Wisconsin in February? Mr. D. opened a pit of potatoes which were buried last fall, and found that his store had increased considerably. There were a good many of these young 'uns, from the size of a hazelnut to—to—as big as a potato—the largest we saw being about the size of a butternut."

MICHIGAN.

The Almont correspondent of the Port Huron *Times* reports that a hale-witted fellow about 30 years of age, has been stopping in the former town during the past winter, who will, at any time, for a small consideration, swallow an eight or ten penny nail, and it is estimated that he has taken into his capacious maw, during the past three months, over one pound of nails of different sizes.

Antoine La Fontaine died in Monroe, on Saturday, aged 100 years. He was an eye-witness of the massacre of the River Raisin, January 22, 1813. He had been married five times, and made himself conspicuous by his feats.

In Nebraska, the receipts in 1869 amounted to [illegible], the disbursements [illegible]. The saw mills employ about 2,000 men [illegible].

The New York correspondent of the Troy *Times*, writing of the Thompson sale of paintings, says:

"The largest purchaser at this great sale was H. C. Lewis, of Coldwater, Mich. This gentleman for many years has been a successful business man, and the profits of his banking-house have enabled him to form the largest private collection west of New York. This collection is arranged in a gallery constructed for the purpose, and forming the distinguishing feature in the village of Coldwater. It being Mr. Lewis' desire to cultivate public taste, his gallery is thrown open to visitors without charge, and attracts a great deal of attention. Mr. Lewis purchased at the Thompson sale eleven of the pictures. One of these, called 'The Sleeping Beauty,' cost him $800, but within a week he was offered $1,600 for it."

A fire at Allegan, on Friday evening last, destroyed one-fourth of the business portion of the town to ashes. Among the buildings destroyed, was the office of the *Journal*. The principal sufferers are Mr. Jones, Smith & Rossman, Mr. Worth, Joseph M. Killian, Mr. Watkins, George C. Nicholson, M. Z. Church & Co., Cook & Chaffee, Calkins, Fish & Co., John Chaffee, and D. C. Henderson. The total loss is estimated at $40,000. Three or four persons were seriously injured during the progress of the fire.

MISSOURI.

A man in Missouri not long ago purchased an old trunk at an express auction sale. The trunk proved to contain only old clothes. He took it home and used it for a wood box. A few days ago he broke it up for kindling wood, and found between the zinc and wooden bottom $1,600.

KANSAS.

The Waterville *Telegraph* says that Mr. E. A. Wanemaker, in digging a well on his place, about six miles from that town, on the high prairie, struck a current of pure air. It came from among the rocks sixty-five feet under the ground. The wind rushes out so powerfully as to extinguish a lighted candle.

Immense coal fields have been recently discovered in the barren country in Kansas, beyond the Republican, not more than fifty miles from Hebron, Nebraska.

NEBRASKA.

The Sioux City *Times* says:

"We learn that considerable commotion has of late been excited among the settlers on the Missouri River, by efforts to obtain possession of made lands, on the Nebraska shore, and of which there is a large amount. This land has come into existence since the Government surveys were made, owing to the changing current of the Missouri River, and is now mostly covered with a growth of young timber, and is therefore valuable. A short time ago the government gave authority to N. K. [illegible] to survey a tract of this land, embracing about 1,700 acres, located in the bend of the river about two miles above the city. There were already a number of squatters on the ground, and others quickly followed. As soon as it was surveyed, it was of course subject to homestead and pre-emption entry, and those who could first prove settlement were the lucky men. Further up the river, there is another large tract, which of late has occasioned serious dispute among the settlers on the two sides of the river. Those on this side have been in the habit of crossing over and obtaining timber from it, claiming that it was unsurveyed government land. The Nebraska people set up that it has been surveyed, and that the east-siders commit trespass in cutting timber there. Quite a feud, in consequence, has sprung up between the people of the two sides, and officers of the law and posses of citizens have of late been active in what we may term a timber war. Violence has been resorted to and fire-arms used; but as yet, aside from the engendering of some hard feelings, the free use of bad language, and a little harmless shooting, no serious consequences have been made toward a settlement of the question. We judge, however, that the Nebraska people are so decided and united in their opposition to the encroachment that the east-siders will be forced to desist from their practices. The feud will soon be brought to an end by the breaking up of the river. This land is situated about four miles below Yankton, D. T., and in the vicinity of St. Helena, Neb. Owing to the treacherous nature of the Missouri River there is doubtless very much of this sort of property at various points up and down the stream. Those who are looking for fat takes in the way of land, perhaps, may do well to go prospecting."

OHIO.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill to provide "subjects" for medical students.

The Lebanon *Star* says:

"The reader may recollect that some time ago we noticed the fact that Mr. Edward H. Smith, a printer who had been at work in Lebanon, and had gone to his home in New York, sick, and not expected to live. On Friday last he died with the disease which had fastened upon him. While here he had made the acquaintance of, and was to be married to, Miss Mary Crawford, a young lady of this place, daughter of our fellow-citizen, George Crandall. A short time ago he requested her to come to him, and, with true woman's devotion, she obeyed the summons to the bed of death, and went to him at his residence in Jamestown, New York. Last Friday, at his urgent solicitation, they were married, and, in a few hours after the ceremony, he died, leaving her a bride of but a few hours."

THE TERRITORIES.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of February 23 says:

"Mr. E. T. Grill returned from Burlington last evening, and gives us the following particulars of the killing of Bill Dubois, the murderer of E. P. Kinney. On the evening of the murder a posse of citizens started in pursuit of Dubois and tracked him to his father's house, where they arrived late in the evening, and immediately surrounded it so as to prevent his escape. After waiting until near daylight one of the men, who was on good terms with Dubois, went to the house and had a long conversation with him. Dubois said he regretted the killing of Kinney, but thought he was justified in doing so, as Kinney and others had abused him outrageously. A horse, saddled and bridled, was suddenly let out of a door, and Dubois mounted it and dashed through the guards, getting away with a slight wound in the thigh. The party followed him for some distance, but finally lost track of him, and returned to Burlington. On Thursday morning another party was organized and started in pursuit with the determination to get their man dead or alive. They were informed after going a short distance that Dubois had been seen at a ranch near Jones Creek. Thither they went and soon found him, evidently expecting them. [illegible] and Bill Dubois fell from his horse riddled with thirty bullets."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It will take 1,500 vessels to carry away the ice packed on the Kennebec River this winter.

Ruffled petticoats are reappearing among the misses of Paris.

It is said that during the rebellion Winchester, Virginia, changed hands eighty-seven times.

A North Carolina clergyman has invented a peanut separator, which gives great satisfaction to the farmers of that State.

To own a yacht in England is a certificate that the possessor thereof enjoys an annual income of £3,000 to £5,000.

There is said to be £30,000 lying in the Bank of England, deposited there by some zealous botanist, as a reward for anyone who will produce a blue dahlia.

The New York papers estimate that there were 42,000 pounds of human flesh on the floor at one time at the fat men's ball on Thursday evening of last week.

A Massachusetts doctor prescribed one drachm of morphine for a sick patient, when he meant to prescribe one grain. The druggist discovered the mistake.

In a recent trial of a will case in Troy, a woman testified that she and the testator stood before a looking-glass, joined hands, and agreed to live together as man and wife. She received by the will $15,000 in 5-20s, and a house and the furniture therein.

Among brakemen on the Erie Road are said to be several talented gentlemen, including an accomplished physician who left his home owing to domestic difficulties; also a graduate of Princeton College, and a victim of Wall street speculations.

This paragraph is from the *Times of India* of a recent date: "The two crack pig-stickers of the Calcutta Tent Club have left Calcutta to join H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and lead the way on pig-sticking days."

Red Hand, a prophet of the Piute Indians, has lifted the veil, and gazed into futurity. He is satisfied from what he saw, and accordingly announces that we shall soon have a flood "like the one 1,870 years ago, when it rained forty days and forty nights, and all the people got into the big boat built by Columbus."

At a depth of 808 yards the temperature in the Rose Bridge Colliery, near Wigan, the deepest mine in Britain, is ninety-three and a half. Below the old red sandstone geologists maintain that the temperature increases in the ratio of one degree to every 55 feet.

It is related of a centenarian who died the other day that he learned to use tobacco at the age of 50, but abandoned it at 87, having discovered that it made his hand a little unsteady. His nerves improved, he said, very much after that.

A nice young man in New Orleans ran away with and married the supposed daughter of a highly respectable lady, and came back for the lady's blessing, which was freely given, together with the information that the girl was not her daughter, but a quadroon servant girl. He [illegible] it was a swindle, and left for parts unknown.

In Panama the government has the monopoly of the sale of ice. On the 15th ult. it was offered to the highest bidder. The Boston Ice Company gained the prize, for which they pay $375 a month for three years. Now the government has a proposition to dispose of the monopoly of the sale of flour. It is offered $4,000 per annum for the privilege.

An Alabama man writes to a Mobile paper that he intends to celebrate his golden wedding, if he and his wife live, on the 6th of February, 1871, and that he will invite the "Bishop and clergy, and General Robert E. Lee and Admiral Raphael Semmes and their respective families" to attend. But he wants to know what a golden wedding is, and, after saying that the whole neighborhood is "in a blaze of excitement" on the subject, he wants a little light on it.

A pamphlet has just been published in Turin in which the author, feeling convinced that all modern Rationalism is founded directly upon the teachings of astronomy, and that these teachings are entirely opposed to the doctrines of the Bible, calls upon the Principal of the Roman Observatory to refute from the Scriptures the theories of modern astronomy. If Father Secchi fail to do this, he demands the instant suppression of the observatory as an institution ruinous to men's souls.

Mr. Kennedy, who superintended the taking of the last census, has received a letter from an English gentleman, distinguished for his statistical contributions, requesting his influence toward the securing, in the United States census, of more minute information respecting natives of Great Britain resident in this country. The writer suggests that his government would bear the increased cost of obtaining the details.

POLITICAL.

The candidate of the *Independent* for next Governor of New York is Susan B. Anthony.

J. W. Pleasants, a colored barber in Mansfield, O., refused to accept a proffered Democratic candidacy for Constable, last week.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal* says the colored people of that city are organizing a secret political society.

The Hon. Morton McMichael has been elected President of the Philadelphia Union League in place of Mr. Horace Binney, Jr., deceased.

In Portland, Me., the Republicans held a mass meeting and nominated city officers, without going through the preliminary manipulation of committees.

A doubtful report comes from Concord, N. H., that the Democratic State Committee have resolved to urge their party to vote for Mr. Flint, the Labor Reform candidate for Governor.

The Raleigh *Standard*, a Republican paper, emphatically condemns the North Carolina Legislature "as it has wasted the people's money, and betrayed the people's trust."

The women of Hyde Park, Mass., have appointed a committee to nominate town officers to be supported at the town meeting which takes place on the first Monday in March. The women were determined not only to nominate a ticket, but to vote and elect it.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* says: "A gentleman who keeps the run of such matters gives the names of eight Democrats who have recently emigrated from this county, leaving quietly, but without notice to interested friends. The most of them have directed their course toward Texas."

H. B. Graves, Chairman of the Connecticut State Democratic Convention, the other day, made a speech in which he said that, "The Fifteenth Amendment is an infamous lie," and that "the Goddess of Liberty was never so at stake as at present."

Senator Brownlow has a card in the *Knoxville Whig* in which he declares himself in favor of setting aside the present State Government of Tennessee, and the doings of the late convention and present Legislature, and the appointment of a Military Governor, with national troops, "to put a stop to the wholesale murder of Unionists, black and white, in Tennessee."

The Rev. James Lynch, the colored Secretary of State of Mississippi, has published a card defending Senator Revels from the charges made against him, and saying that, when a representative of the Radical party happens to be a man of color, the Democratic partisan press "manifest such zeal and determination that, were he St. John the Divine, they would present him to the public in a character only fit to grace the dens of an Eastern city."

The Louisville *Courier* (Democratic) says: "We publish this morning a brief announcement from the Hon. J. B. Golladay, declaring himself a candidate for re-election to the seat in Congress which he has just vacated. This announcement will take the public by surprise. Mr. Golladay will find, upon his return to Kentucky, that the people will demand something more than an explanation of the equivocal position in which he has involved himself. They will certainly not accept any partisan appeals whatever in excuse for a transaction which is exclusively personal."

PERSONAL.

"Shoo Fly" Cox weighs less than 100 pounds.

Fernando Wood has joined the Catholic Church.

Among the best skaters in Europe this season is a Yankee named Fuller, in Paris.

Mrs. Husband, of Elizabeth, N. J., is 106 years old.

Anna Dickinson is charged by the Boston *Advertiser* with being "inordinately fond of jewelry."

Adolphe Belot, a Parisian writer, is making a "thrilling romance" of the Byron scandal.

Mark Twain will sever his connection with the Buffalo *Express* in the spring.

Boucicault is said to have been offered $100,000 for 200 nights in this country.

Dickens is to give reading in Paris, now that his new novel is finished.

Miss Annie Carey has been selected to travel with Adelina Patti in her American tour.

Dumas père owes Dumas fils $120,000, and can't pay it.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame had a life insurance for $6,000 in a Boston company.

Baron Haussmann spent $425,000,000 in Paris during his rule.

Clara Louise Kellogg gets $250 per night for singing in miscellaneous concerts.

Reverdy Johnson is preparing a book giving the secret history of his mission to England.

A Mrs. Parker, of Vineland, N. J., is now manufacturing 5,000 straw hats per week for Philadelphia firms. She has in her employ 400 women.

Mrs. Anna Richmond has given $4,000 to the Rhode Island Hospital for the permanent endowment of a free bed.

The London *Lancet* describes John Bright's disease as nervous exhaustion from which absolute rest of mind is essential to his recovery.

Marie Taglioni, the famous *danseuse*, died last month, at Vienna,—the wife of an Austrian officer of aristocratic standing.

Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, was, it is said, the father of the custom of reading speeches in Congress. He was a vigorous writer, but no orator.

One of the Zoe sisters, while performing on the trapeze in Baltimore the other night, fell, and was picked up bleeding and senseless.

Mrs. McDaniel, who lives near Bennettsville, S. C., recently gave birth to a quintette of children.

John G. Saxe, the poet, fell and broke his arm while on his way to the theatre, in Albany, Friday evening.

Miss Pauline Bayley, of New Orleans, La. is said to be the most beautiful American lady at present in Rome.

Eleazer Johnson, after serving as City Clerk of Newburyport, Mass., for forty years, died suddenly, still in office, Friday, aged 80.

Tom Thumb and his troupe were in Hong Kong at last accounts, en route for Australia, where they intend to stay a year.

A Washington correspondent says that Secretary Belknap's eyes are of the hue "obtained by dissolving indigo in sulphuric acid."

The New York lawyers offer $5,000 reward for the conviction of the person who assailed one of their number, D. B. Eaton, the other night.

The assassin Payne's corpse was removed from the Washington Arsenal recently, by his friends, and taken to parts unknown.

William Quinn died in Buffalo, on Thursday, aged 108 years and 4 months. He was born in Ireland in October, 1762.

The aged Emir Schamyl has left St. Petersburg for Mecca, where he intends to pass the remainder of his days.

Thomas Jefferson drafted the eighth article, relating to education, in the Constitution of the State of Maine.

An Eastern paper says: "Mrs. Washburne is credited with a diplomatic success at Paris. It [illegible]."

Peter Philips, the murderer in [illegible] under sentence of death, was, last Saturday, respited for the sixth time in fourteen months.

Mr. Gladstone has the reputation of being the hardest working man in England. Even his amusements are so energetic that they seem laborious to the observer.

[illegible] sentenced to eleven years' solitary confinement. His peculations amounted to $250,000.

The will of William S. Baird, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia last week, gives $15,000 to religious and benevolent organizations in that city and vicinity.

Mr. Burlingame's Chinese name was Pou-an-chen, and his official designation was Cain-chi-choong-tsumchen (Minister of Heavy Responsibilities.)

Lord Dundee has offered £10,000 for the completion of Worcester Cathedral on condition that the famous "Festivals of the Three Choirs" shall be no longer held there.

Amos Pope, of Manchester, N. H., now 71 years of age, is the connecting link between seven generations, as he well remembers two of his great-grandmothers and has a great-grandchild living aged 9 years.

William Ball, the inventor of "Ball's Stamps," so well known in the work of copper mining in Lake Superior, died in the Insane Asylum at Northampton, Mass., January 31. His mind has been slowly giving way for several years, being so constantly on the strain in inventing new machinery.

At the Grand Army Fair, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, last week, Mr. David T. Woodwell took the cane, as the most popular representative in the Legislature from that city, and Mr. George W. Creasy the pipe, as the most popular soldier.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* of Saturday says: "General Leslie Combs, the oldest man in the world, was in town last week, looking as young and hearty as he did some three hundred and fifty years ago, when he first came to this country with his friend and schoolmate, Christopher Columbus."

A great robbery of diamonds and jewelry took place February 10 at Sir Robert Napier's house, in London. The burglars entered Lady Napier's bedroom while the family were at dinner. Sir Robert gave the alarm, but the thieves escaped. A dressing case was opened and jewelry to the amount of several thousand pounds sterling taken away.

P. S. Gilmore denies the story that he is to indulge in the luxury of a residence on the Hudson. He writes to the Boston papers that he is quietly domiciled in that city in the house he occupied for years before the jubilee, and advertises the fact that he is occupied in preparing for publication a complete history of that interesting musical event.

Jefferson Davis went into a Memphis store the other day to match an earring. The shop-keeper said that he had no odd pieces, but that he had some cheap sets of the same style, and took out a very bright set, which he offered for the sum of $1, but explained that it was a cheap imitation that would sell, but that really he would not recommend it as of any permanent use. Jeff. declined to invest.

Mr. Muntz, Member of Parliament for Birmingham, England, proposed, the other day, that English workingmen should relieve themselves of a debt of £35,000,000 a year. "How?" asked one of his hearers. "Why, by not spending it," said the practical M. P.; "I don't ask you to be teetotalers—I take my glass of beer—but only take half as much, and you will save £35,000,000 per annum."

Mr. John Guthrie, Sen., for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Churches of Tinkling Spring and Waynesboro, Augusta County, Va., died at a very advanced age, about the year 1840, leaving a family of ten children—four sons and six daughters—all of whom are now living. The ages of the family aggregate 678 years, making an average of 67 years. Mr. Guthrie never lost a child; his entire household remain until this day. Five of his daughters are now widows.

The celebrated physiologist and physicist, Helmholtz, is attacked annually by hay fever. From the 20th of May to the end of June he suffers from a catarrh of the upper air passages, and he has found, during this period, and at no other, that his nasal secretions are peopled by active little organisms called vibrios. They appear to nestle by preference in the cavities and recesses of the nose, for a strong sneeze is necessary to dislodge them.

Dr. Lee, Bishop of Manchester, in England, who died lately, left a will by which he disposed of personal property to the amount of $300,000—money which he had saved during the twenty-one years he occupied that See, out of his salary of $21,000 per annum. He left $16,500 for religious and educational purposes, and the remainder to his wife and children, with a special proviso that not more than $200 should be expended upon his funeral.

Prince Arthur is said to have been followed to this country by a Prussian lady who figures in society as a Marchioness, and who, to the great consternation of the young man's mentors, appeared in Washington immediately after his arrival. The Queen had given stringent orders to keep her away from this irrepressible female, who follows Arthur from place to place. She is a handsome woman, and full of vivacity.

The Tazewell (Pekin, Ill.) *Journal* says of Mr. Du Chaillu, who lectured at that place two or three evenings since, in the course of a very laudatory notice, that he "was pronounced by some of our citizens who were introduced to him in the ante-rooms of Empire Hall, and who are good judges of men on short acquaintance, to be 'bright as a new nickel.'" One hardly knows whether to admire most the complimentary comparison of the lecturer to a five-cent piece, or these remarkable Pekin "judges of men on short acquaintance."

A New York letter to the Albany *Argus* says: "Speaking of Mr. Jim Fisk reminds me that the true story of his introduction to Prince Arthur has never been published. While in this city, the Prince and some friends went to look at the Grand Opera House. Prince Erie entered his office a few minutes after the royal party had arrived, and was told that Arthur was somewhere in the building. 'The L—d he is!' cried the excited proprietor, and rushed out of his office to find his royal 'cousin.' Finding him, he slapped him on the shoulder in a way that would have pleased Mr. Lowell, if one may judge from the 'Cathedral,' and sung out, 'Hallo, my young duck! How do you like it so far as seen?' The Prince was startled, but equal to the emergency, and good-humored."

THE FAMOUS MORDAUNT CASE.

An Account of the Lady who Brought Scandal Upon the Prince of Wales—Inside Views of Aristocratic Family Life—A Curious Case.

From the London Daily News, February 17.

The opening of the much-talked-of "great Warwickshire scandal" case yesterday, in the divorce court, at Westminster, was, owing to causes not all of public interest. The doings of this court at all times are regarded with a curiosity calculated to make a man cynically inclined to believe that vice is more interesting than virtue. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NATURE OF THE CASE.

From the London Times, February 17.

Mordaunt *vs.* Mordaunt. This was a petition by Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Walton Hall, in the county of Warwick, for a dissolution of his marriage with Harriet Sarah, Lady Mordaunt, on the ground of adultery. The petitioner alleged the marriage on the 6th of December, 1866, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth; cohabitation at Walton Hall and at 6, Belgrave Square; and adultery with Viscount Cole in May, June, and July, 1868, at Chesham place, and in July, 1868, and January, 1869, at Walton Hall; and adultery with Sir Frederick Johnstone in November and December, 1866, at Walton Hall, and in December, 1866, at the Alexandra Hotel, Knightsbridge, and adultery with some person between the 15th of June, 1868, and the 28th of February, 1869. The citation was served on Lady Mordaunt at Walton Hall, on the 30th of April, 1869. [illegible]

THE TRIAL.

The limited accommodation of the court was hardly sufficient for the witnesses, and others who were obliged to be present; and [illegible]

OPENING OF THE CASE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

SECOND DAY.

Further medical testimony was introduced to show the insanity of the respondent similar to that given on the first day. Mr. Hughes, Surgeon at Tunnley, at Kent, testified that he had seen her professionally more than fifty times, and that he considered her "mentally a complete wreck." [illegible]

LADY MORDAUNT'S STATEMENT.

[illegible]

SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT'S TESTIMONY.

The interest of the day, however, centred in the testimony of Sir Charles Mordaunt, the husband.

He was examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, and said:

I am the petitioner in the original divorce suit, and the husband of the lady about whom [illegible] this inquiry is being made. [illegible]

Were you aware that the Prince of Wales was about acquaintance of your wife's? I was.

I believe you had no personal acquaintance with His Royal Highness? I cannot say that I knew him well. I have spoken to him.

[illegible]

Lord Penzance. Did you believe what she said?

Witness. I did not entirely believe even then. [illegible]

Witness. That is my wife's handwriting.

Lord Penzance. That is the one you found in the desk?

Witness. Yes.

Sergeant Ballantine. The other is the Palace Hotel bill?

Witness. Yes.

Lord Penzance. There were all found in the desk?

Witness. Yes.

[illegible]

THIRD DAY.

The first witness called was Mrs. Cadogan, the wife of the incumbent of Walton, who was with Lady Mordaunt immediately before and frequently after her confinement. Mrs. Cadogan testified that for a week after the birth of the child she had no reason to suppose that Lady Mordaunt was not sane. She continued:

I saw her again either on Monday or Tuesday [illegible]

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

THE COURTS.

Another Version of the Dupage County Political Troubles.

Order of Business in Superior Court—Burglars on Trial.

The Hartwell Brothers Coal Case.

Recorder's Court.

THE DUPAGE COUNTY TROUBLES.

Seth F. Daniels, for some time County Judge of Dupage County, was yesterday before this court, to plead to an indictment found against him by the last grand jury, charging him with the commission of perjury. Mr. Daniels pleaded not guilty, and gave bail for his appearance at the next term of the court. The case presents two important features: the question of fact arising from a political controversy, and a question of law as to whether there has technically a crime been committed. [illegible]

BURGLARS CONVICTED.

Frederick Wooley and Arthur Webster were tried under an indictment for burglary. The charge was that the accused parties broke into a freight car of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, [illegible]

HEAVY CHARGE AND A SMALL OFFENCE.

[illegible]

ANOTHER BURGLAR FIXED.

[illegible]

SENT TO THE BRIDEWELL.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the court arrangement terms coming before the court of the March term, there will be no trial calendar for the March term.

Judge Porter will be in session with a jury, for the trial of such causes as may be set before him, by agreement, and such as having been passed are brought up on notice.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

CASE ON TRIAL.

Isaac N. [illegible] v. Jonathan Clark. This is an action by means of which the owner is to recover for personal injuries. [illegible]

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

The case of Hartwell Brothers, coal dealers, and contractors for furnishing the poor of the city with fuel, charged by Supervisor Ackoff and others with giving short weight, came up for argument, before Justice [illegible] on Monday [illegible]

Daniel J. Grimes, a vagrant, was fined $10.

[illegible]

Ferdinand Heitz, for stealing a pair of second-hand boots from a second-hand store, on Kinzie street, was fined $20.

THE REV. DR. MESSING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

We learn with regret that the energetic minister of the congregation B'nai Sholom, the Rev. Dr. Messing, seems inclined to accept a call he has received from a congregation in San Francisco, California, coupled with very great pecuniary advantages. We know nothing of the details of this offer, and can pass no opinion as to the truth of the rumor; but would merely, as members of the congregation, express our deep regret at the very possibility of such an event. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lingard is meeting with very enthusiastic success at the Opera House, and is not only drawing large but very respectable houses, thus proving that a decent entertainment can be well supported in this city. As long as Mr. Lingard continues to make his entertainments unexceptionable in character he can depend upon doing a good business. [illegible]

REFORM DEMANDED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In discussing the question of special taxation and familiarizing myself with the mode in which the machinery therefor is made to work, I find at the root of the whole matter, and upon which the entire superstructure of wrong is built, such an abnormal and false premise that no real reform can be hoped for until this is removed or in some manner remedied. [illegible]

BOARD OF PO[LICE].

Firemen Appointed—[Es]cape of Bartley [illegible]

Charges Against [illegible]

The regular semi-weekly [meeting] of Police and Fire [Commissioners was held yesterday] afternoon, President [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] FESTIVAL.

Second Da[y].

From the San Francisco [illegible]

[illegible]

Witness. Yes.

Serjeant Ballantine. The other is the Palace Hotel bill?

Witness. Yes.

Lord Penzance. There were all found in the desk?

Witness. Yes.

[illegible]

THIRD DAY.

[illegible]

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

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Recorder's Court.

THE DUPAGE COUNTY TROUBLES.

Seth F. Daniels, for some time County Judge of Dupage County, was yesterday before this court to plead to an indictment found against him by the last grand jury, charging him with the commission of perjury. Mr. Daniels pleaded not guilty, and gave bail for his appearance at the next term of the court. The case presents two important features: the question of fact arising from a political controversy, and a question of law as to whether there has technically a crime been committed. Daniels was a candidate for re-election to the office he then held, that of County Judge. The competing candidate was one Myron C. Dudley. [illegible]

BURGLARS CONVICTED.

[illegible]

HEAVY CHARGE AND A SMALL OFFENCE.

[illegible]

ANOTHER BURGLAR FIXED.

[illegible]

SENT TO THE BRIDEWELL.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

CASE ON TRIAL.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

THE REV. DR. MESSING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

REFORM DEMANDED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

E. R. BOWEN.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1870.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Firemen Appointed—The Escape of Hartley Cummings.

Charges Against a Detective.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present—Commissioners Sheridan, Gund, and Jones.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On recommendation of Fire Marshal Williams, the following, having satisfactorily served sixty days on trial, were appointed members of the Fire Department: Charles H. Emery, Wm. G. Soden, James Kugewell, and Matthias Schafer.

[illegible]

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent Kennedy submitted the following report:

[illegible]

On motion the report was accepted, and the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors and to the grand jury of the Recorder's Court.

Superintendent Kennedy submitted the following:

[illegible]

The Board then adjourned.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Second Day.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 24.

[illegible]

Second Day—The Children's Concert.

From the San Francisco Alta, Feb. 24.

[illegible]

RIOT ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Beggars Driven to Desperation by Official Brutality—Their Wrongs Forced to Expression—Their Impudence Rebuked—The Rioters Arm Themselves with Clubs—Superintendent Welles Draws His Revolver and is Resisted—The Rioters Defeated.

[illegible]

"R. I. WELLES."

[illegible]

DUST TO DUST.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Father C. J. Smarius, S. J.

Eloquent and Touching Sermon by Rev. Father Damen(?), S. J.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Father C. J. Smarius, S. J., took place yesterday morning at the Jesuit Church, corner of Twelfth and May streets, with which he had long been connected. The body of the deceased lay on a bier placed in the main aisle, immediately in front of the altar, with two lighted candles at head and feet, while upon the coffin were a wreath and a cross of white immortelles, and a bouquet of white flowers. Several members of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin kept continual watch by the body.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

GOLD STILL LOWER.

The Market Heavy and Still Declining—Another Exciting Day—The Price Falls to 115—No Efforts Made to Advance the Premium.

From the New York Times, March 1.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

The present administration has been in office a year, and the Secretary of the Treasury counts up the financial result in his statement for March 1, in a reduction of [illegible] in the amount of the outstanding debt. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

Walter Brown & Son's Monthly Wool Circular.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sheboygan Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

Dr. F. D. CLARKE, the OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clarke [illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

CEMENT.

500 Barrels Fresh Portland Cement.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

THE WEST PARKS.

First Annual Meeting of the Commissioners Last Evening.

Yearly Reports of the President, Treasurer and Secretary.

Review of the Past and Predictions of the Future—The Park Fund.

Interesting Facts and Figures.

The first annual meeting of the West Division Park Commissioners was held last evening at No. 100 West Randolph street, Mr. George W. Stanford in the chair. All the Commissioners were in attendance. The Secretary, Mr. Loding, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

A MATTER REFERRED.

Commissioner Hill offered the following:

The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then read his annual address, as follows:

CORRECT ACCOUNTS.

Commissioner Runyan, Auditor, reported the accounts correct.

PRINTING REPORT.

Commissioner Holden moved that the reports be printed in pamphlet shape, to the number of 1,000 copies.

The motion was adopted.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the usual monthly bills amounting to ....

The payment was ordered.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Commissioner Runyan moved that the board go into an election of officers for the ensuing year.

Commissioner Borden nominated Mr. George W. Stanford for President.

Commissioner Runyan seconded the nomination. He was unanimously elected.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum was re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. E. F. Runyan was re-elected Auditor.

Mr. Charles S. Loding was re-elected Secretary.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Commissioner Greenebaum spoke in the highest terms of the efficiency of the Secretary, and complimented him on the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

SALARIES.

Commissioner Runyan moved that the officers be paid the same salaries as last year, except the Secretary, whose salary should be raised to $2,000.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President then appointed the following standing committees:

Finance—Stanford, Holden, Lips.
Judiciary—Runyan, Hill, Cole.
Subdivision—Hill, Lips, Cole.
Humboldt Park—Greenebaum, Hill.
Central Park—Holden, Runyan.
Douglas Park—Lips, Cole.

THE PARK FUND.

Commissioner Greenebaum offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to confer with the South Park Commissioners ... to the City Comptroller by the Illinois Central Railroad to be applied to the improvement of our parks.

The resolution was adopted.

The board then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for March 3, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "rearing," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
CHICAGO, March 4, 1870.

The Insurance Monopoly.

It having been reported that an almost unanimous effort was being made to revive the tariff of insurance rates in this city, and that but one company remained which had not approved of the movement, considerable curiosity has been excited in regard to its probable action. The following letter settles the matter so far as the company alluded to is concerned:

The Babcock Extinguisher at Jacksonville Again.

Subjoined will be found a valuable testimonial to the merits of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher:

Philip D. Gillett, Esq., Principal Illinois Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb:

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 24, 1870.

The Decker Piano.

From being comparatively unknown to the musical world five years ago, the Decker piano has steadily advanced in public favor, until it now occupies a most enviable rank among its numerous competitors.

Proposed Recognition of the Supreme Being in the Constitution.

UNLUCKY EMULATION.

A Brace of Burglars Brought to Justice.

Handy Andy No. 2 and No. 3 in Limbo.

The exploits of Charles Lowe, better known as "Handy Andy," the expert burglar, have inspired a feeling of jealousy in the hearts of two Chicago thieves, and each has been endeavoring, since his departure, to fill the gap opened in the ranks of the profession by his incarceration at Joliet.

To this the firm replied that the amount was enormous, and that detectives would recover the papers.

"CHLOROFORMED."

A Remarkably Successful Robbery by an Essence Peddler.

Five Hundred Dollars Taken.

The brain of man,—especially when said brain is confined in the cranium of a thief,—is ever on the alert for new schemes and devices, and no sooner has one form of knavery become unfruitful, in consequence of newspaper ventilation, than another phase or "riffle" is substituted.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE REPORTS of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, for the month of February last, are at hand.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT, popularly known as "Jeems Pipes," delivered a lecture on China and Japan before a large audience in Farwell Hall, last evening.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Irish Literary Association was held last evening.

THE CINCINNATI PAPERS report the arrest, in that city, of a mob of "professional" thieves.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, March 3.—In the Senate bills passed—for working prisoners on highways, etc.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill came up in the House to-day.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 3.—A bill has been reported in the Legislature requiring all State officers to take the oath required by the Fourteenth Amendment.

MINNESOTA.

The State Railroad Bonds—Schemes of Land Speculators Defeated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, March 3.

PACIFIC COAST.

Tea for Chicago—Railroad Trains on Time—The Coming Rudolphe-Deery Billiard Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—One thousand packages of tea, the cargo of the Benefactress, go forward to Chicago by rail to-day.

LOUISIANA.

The Freight Agents' Convention at New Orleans—Auditor Wickliffe Impeached.

THE WEST.

Indian Attack on Fort Berthold.

Louisville Items.

THE FAMOUS MORDAUNT CASE.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Letters of the Prince of Wales to Lady Mordaunt.

From the New York Herald, March 3.

The following letters from the Prince of Wales were put in, but not read. They are, however, printed, as follows:

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: ...

ALBERT EDWARD.

TENNESSEE.

Deliberate Suicide—Memphis City Finances.

OHIO.

Fight with Burglars at Cincinnati—Officer Townley Badly Hurt—Suspected Forger—The Saengerfest.

DETROIT.

The Blonde—Charter Elections—In a Trance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, ILL.

Prisoners Seriously Injured by Setting Fire to their Bedding.

Attachment Suit Against a Railroad.

Meeting of Maine Ship-Builders.

Fatal Accident from Kerosene.

New Orleans Market.

San Francisco Market.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, ... use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya bark. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.

An Indelible Blemish.—Nothing will restore the skin of the head to its original fairness, after it has been turned of a copper color with hair dyes.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MARRIED.

THAYER—LEE—In this city, March 2, by Rev. O. H. Helmer, Edward F. Thayer and Miss Ellen H. Lee.

DONNELLY—YELDHAM—In this city, March 2, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D.D., Mr. John J. Donnelly and Miss Sarah E. Yeldham.

SMITH—THOMPSON—In this city, March 3, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D.D., Mr. Edwin Smith and Miss Martha W. Thompson.

HOPKINS—SEXTON—In this city, March 2, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D.D., Mr. George O. Hopkins and Miss Hattie Sexton.

WATERS—BROWNELL—In Williamstown, N.Y., February 28, at the residence of the bride's father, ... Mr. W. Waters, of Chicago, and Miss Mary J. Brownell, of Williamstown.

DIED.

DEAN—At the residence of his brother, No. 329 Wabash-av., Edward J. Dean, aged 33 years.

FERREE—In San Francisco, Cal., February 17, Mrs. Abby M. Laflin Ferree, formerly a resident of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Regular Saturday's Sale.
Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Mirrors, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 5, at 9½ a.m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE TRADE SALE.
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, Hats, Hosiery; SPRING CLOTHING—a large and fine assortment; BOOTS and SHOES—Men's, Women's and Children's Wear; CARPETS—50 Rolls Brussels, Wool and Hemp Carpets,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 8, 9 and 10, at 9½ a.m. each day, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
Catalogues ready Monday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By J. C. SMITH & CO.
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, March 4, at 10 a.m., at No. 150 South State-st., all the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping.
J. C. SMITH & CO., Auctioneers, 150 South State-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE.

NEW FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
OLCOTT & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

45 CONGRESS-ST.—A GOOD SIZED ROOM, warmed with closet and gas, to rent with board; suitable for two gentlemen.

48 EAST JACKSON-ST.—TWO NICE SLEEPING rooms, with board, suitable for a family, or can be used separately.

51 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—BETWEEN Washington and Madison-sts., furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board.

84 ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

159 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with good board.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—QUIET, COMFORTABLE home for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; front room, nicely furnished. Good references required.

224 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board for gentleman and wife.

434 NORTH CLARK-ST.—SOME BOARDERS, by the day or week. Some rooms to rent.

531 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

NORTH SIDE—TWO SINGLE GENTS OR TWO gentlemen with wives, can find good board in a private family.

BOARD WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

TURNER HALL.

THE DANISH SOCIETY'S Masquerade Ball and Carnival.

According to a general desire, the Society "DANIA" will repeat its annual Masquerade Ball and Carnival,

On Monday Next, March 7,
AT THE
Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

PROGRAMME:

1. ODIN IN ALL HIS GLORY, surrounded by Gods, Goddesses, Valkyries, Vikings, Gnomes, &c., &c.
2. THE VALKYRIER and VIKINGER will perform: A War Dance.
3. PRINCE CARNIVAL will surprise by his sudden appearance and proclamation to his loyal subjects.
4. PAS DE LA VARIATIONS. Grand Bravour Solo Dance.
5. BRILLIANT TABLEAU.
6. BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
7. WABASH-AV., after the Fair.
8. THE COCK QUADRILLE. Comic Intermezzo by four cocks.
9. GOLIATH AND HIS WIFE (Comic). Striking.

The Committee of Arrangements will distribute Four Prizes to the two best gentlemen and two best lady costumes.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, BENEFIT OF
MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD).
THE CHARMING COMEDIETTA,
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
TWENTY
LINGARD SKETCHES.
And the Comedy (first time here) of the
SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.
Simmons (the Weaver) .... WM. HORACE LINGARD
Adelle .... ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD)
Characters by the Company.
SATURDAY, GRAND LINGARD MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF THE
LEFFINGWELL,
Who will appear in his great character of SAM SAMPLE, the Billiard Sharp, in Craven's beautiful Comedy of
BILLIARDS,
And as ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
Saturday, Leffingwell Matinee.
In preparation, T. B. McDonough's new Comedy of THE COMING MAN.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.
MANNING'S MINSTRELS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the great, successful Spectacular Burlesque,
I-VAN-O.
THE CELEBRATED SUTTON TRIAL.

FARWELL HALL.

MRS. C. V. WAITE,
Author of "The Mormon Prophet," and two years a resident of Salt Lake City, will deliver a Lecture on
MORMONISM,
Friday Evening, March 4, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

PROF. GEORGE F. ROSTAD,
The celebrated Violinist, will give a
GRAND CONCERT.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO LEASE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

MACHINERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

$7,000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE years, on improved city real estate.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, on good collaterals, or real estate.

$60,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PERSONAL.

FOR SALE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE of to-morrow will, as usual at this season, be crowded with advertisements, which advertisers are requested to hand in at as early an hour as possible. The readers will find the additional twenty columns of reading matter in A SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Georgia Admission Bill in the House.

The Senate Engaged on a Southern War Claim Bill.

Bill Introduced to Repeal the Test Oath of 1862.

Further Information Relative to the Recent Massacre of Piegan Indians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.

THE MASSACRE OF THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

In the matter of the Piegan massacre, General Sully writes to the Indian Bureau, expressing grave doubt whether the band surprised and murdered had taken any part in the late depredations. Lieutenant W. B. Pease, the Agent of the Blackfeet tribe, sends a full report to Commissioner Parker, which puts a worse light on the matter than the first reports through Vincent Colyer. After giving the same figures recently presented by that gentleman, he proceeds:

"Out of 219 belonging to the Red Horn band, only fifty-six survived. Among those are nine young men who escaped during the attack and five who were away hunting. The lives of eighteen women and nineteen children, none of them more than 3 years of age, and many of them much younger, some of whom were wounded, were not spared by the soldiers."

The affair is looked on at the Interior Department as the most disgraceful butchery in the annals of our dealings with the Indians, as in one respect it is blacker than the Chivington massacre, the band being terribly afflicted with small-pox, the deaths averaging one in thirty-six, daily. General Logan, on account of this affair, sustained, as it appears to be, by Sheridan and Sherman, will ask his committee to strike out the clause in the Military bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

THE CADET COMMITTEE

did not do much to-day. Some debate in the House brought out the fact that there is nothing against Fernando Wood. The case of Chaves, Delegate from New Mexico, has been somewhat examined. Quite a sum of money appears to have changed hands over one of his appointments, but there is yet no evidence that any of it reached him. The case of Bowen, of South Carolina, has also been examined, and the committee is satisfied that there is nothing against him. The case of Butler, of Tennessee, is still delayed at his request. The committee is convinced that many persons have written here and insinuated wrongdoing on the part of members of Congress, simply that they might be summoned, and thus get a visit to Washington at the expense of the public treasury.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Captain Hall lectures, to-morrow evening, at the request of the President, Vice President, all the members of the Cabinet, and many other high officials and prominent gentlemen. The object of the lecture is to get a presentation of his wishes and plans for a third voyage of Arctic exploration. This he is very anxious to make as soon as the means for paying its expenses can be obtained. A bill extending national aid in some way to the undertaking will probably be presented in the House next week, and it can already be said that it will receive strong support from leading men on both sides. The President and family will be present to-morrow evening, and the Vice President is to preside.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

Several Congressmen have, within a day or two, received letters from New Hampshire. The tenor of all is that the Democrats are greatly demoralized, and that the Republicans will carry the election by a good majority. The fear has been that the Governorship would be thrown into the Legislature, but writers concur in saying that Governor Stearns will be re-elected by the people.

TEST OATH REPEAL BILL.

The bill reported in the Senate to-day for the repeal of the test oath was introduced at the beginning of the session by Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, who advocated it last spring. It has now the unanimous support of the Committee on Political Disabilities, and the Senators who favor it will make a vigorous effort to carry it through.

IMPORTANT PENSION BILL.

The Jerry Gordon Pension bill passed by the House to-day is of a good deal more importance than it will probably appear to be from the report of the proceedings. The adoption of the bill initiates a new policy, as Gordon was a teamster, and that class of persons have not heretofore been pensioned. The bill was carried through on a vigorous contest by Ingersoll, of Illinois.

PROHIBITORY MOVEMENT.

Some persons here are a good deal excited about a movement to get a prohibitory liquor law for this District through Congress. There does not seem to be any special grounds for supposing such a law can be enacted. A memorial has been signed by about 18,000 persons.

AN OUTBREAK OF THE OSAGE INDIANS FEARED.

Secretary Cox sent a communication to Congress to-day conveying information received at the Indian Bureau, which has caused serious apprehension of an outbreak of the Osages, and Commissioner Parker has tried to have troops sent to the lands. It appears that about 15,000 squatters have forced themselves upon the lands, but have treated the Osages well, so last fall, when they began to meet their stock and corn when the Indians were off on their hunts. The conduct of the settlers in these respects has grown worse and worse, till a short time since a number of Indians were forced outside their houses and off their cultivated farms. Within a few weeks settlers went into a village of 200 lodges while the Indians were on a hunt, and occupied the whole place by force, and obliged the Indians to go off into the prairie. The indications are marked that the Osages intend a general outbreak.

THE CLEVELAND POST OFFICE.

The contest over the Cleveland (O.) Post Office has been settled by agreeing to appoint John W. Allen to the place.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: George H. Butler, California, Consul at Alexandria, Egypt; Amos ... Consul at ...; Jas. H. Wilson, of West Virginia, Consul at Antwerp; David J. Williamson, of California, Consul at Callao.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President has determined to sustain General Root, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Buffalo District of New York, and therefore has withdrawn from before the Senate the name of Mr. Kibbe, nominated as Root's successor.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The official statistics show that the imports into the United States for ten months, ending October 31, 1869, amounted to about $400,000,000, against $350,000,000 the same time in 1868. Exports, $365,000,000, against $260,000,000. Of the imports, $273,000,000, and of the exports, $245,000,000, were in foreign vessels.

TOBACCO TAX.

A delegation of tobacco dealers and manufacturers was before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, asking a change in the internal revenue law, so as to make the tax on all kinds of tobacco specific at sixteen cents a pound. They state that the proposed change would only make a difference of $5,000 per year in the revenue from tobacco, and that as the tax is being lowered on other necessities it should not be kept up on tobacco. The committee regard tobacco as a luxury and cannot see the force of the argument for reduction. Commissioner Delano would be willing to make the tax uniform at 24 cents per pound, but it is doubtful if the committee will accede to this.

BUTLER AND THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

The House Judiciary Committee is preparing to execute Ben Butler's resolution to investigate newspaper men. It is doubtful if the House will vote the necessary appropriation to carry on the investigation, in which case Butler will suffer defeat.

BRADLEY.

Southern Senators have held a caucus and resolved to keep the nomination of Bradley hung up in the Senate until action can be had on the bill compelling Judges of the Supreme Court to reside in the circuits to which they are assigned. By this means they hope to get the President to withdraw Bradley.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

A delegation from the National Tobacco Association was heard by the Committee of Ways and Means to-day. They presented the conclusions adopted in New York in February, proposing modifications of the internal revenue laws concerning tobacco, and asking that a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In a letter received this morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, the General says ...

THE NEW MINISTER TO LIBERIA.

Jas. W. Mason, to-day nominated Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia, is a mulatto and a native and resident of Chicot County, Arkansas, where he is now largely engaged in planting.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day decided to extend Dover's reaper patent.

PROPOSED NAVY YARD REMOVAL.

The House Naval Committee have agreed to report a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn navy yard.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

SENATE.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported ... the bill, recently introduced by Mr. FERRY, repealing the Test Oath of 1862. The bill was read and placed on the calendar.

Mr. REVELS presented a resolution from the Legislature of Mississippi, asking the speedy removal of political disabilities of the citizens of that State. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his motion to reconsider a vote passing a bill to relieve disabilities from a large number of persons.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill granting lands to Wisconsin to aid the construction of a breakwater and harbor, and connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. Referred.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. DRAKE presented a memorial of the National Association of State and City Superintendents of Public Instruction, ... in Washington yesterday, asking Congress to ...

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution asking the President for copies of correspondence between the Department of the United States Minister to Paraguay.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it, on the ground that there was a controversy about it which would occupy the entire morning hour.

Messrs. THURMAN, DAVIS, and MORRILL (Vt.) opposed taking up the bill in the absence of Senator ... THURMAN said, ...

The motion was rejected.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. STEWART moved a bill to secure all persons equal protection of the laws. Lost.

Mr. PRATT was relieved from the Committee on the Library, and the Chair appointed ...

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to extend the circuits of the United States courts was taken up.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the special order for Monday was postponed to proceed with the Southern claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL PASSED.

The George ... bill, on motion of Mr. LEE, ...

TERRITORIAL BILL.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill relative to militia in Wyoming. Referred.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. LOGAN ...

RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate bill repealing the ... of the act extending the time for the construction of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad ... was passed—110 against 56.

GEORGIA BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Georgia bill came up. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, proposed to dispose of it to-day and to-morrow, and on Monday, no other business in the way, to-morrow. That proposition was met with objection.

Mr. FARNSWORTH withdrew the motion made yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.